



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

A complete statement of the rule should include in the list of prepositions *ab*, *de*, *ex*, and *circum*, and many Grammars do include some or all of these, especially *de* and *circum*, while others, as those of Bennett, and Allen and Greenough, put compounds of *ab*, *de* and *ex* in a separate classification, the Dative of Separation. For a rule of convenience, these four prepositions should be omitted from the list, as well as *com*, *inter*, *post*, *pro*, and *super*, on the ground of comparative infrequency. *Pro*, in fact, is omitted by Madvig, Fischer, Donaldson, Lane, Hale, and Burton. This rule of convenience, to be used in first Latin books, and perhaps in the shorter Grammars, might run as follows: Frequently with verbs compounded with *ante*, *ob*, *prae*, and *sub*, as with verbs compounded with *ad* and *in* when motion is not clearly indicated (rarely, too, with verbs compounded with other prepositions) the noun connected in sense with the preposition is put in the dative.

BERNARD M. ALLEN.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, Andover, Mass.

### REVIEWS

A History of Classical Philology from the Seventh Century B. C. to the Twentieth Century A. D.  
By Harry Thurston Peck. New York: The Macmillan Company (1911). Pp. xii + 491.  
\$2.00.

Of the books in the English language that survey the whole field of classical scholarship from the earliest times to the present, there are two distinct kinds. On the one hand we have brief summaries, such as the well-known Outlines of the History of Classical Philology by Professor Gudeman, and the more recent sketches of Greek scholarship by Jebb in Whibley's Companion to Greek Studies, and of Latin scholarship by Professor Sandys in his Companion to Latin Studies. In these manuals the treatment of the subject is so abridged that it is impossible for the reader to obtain an adequate conception of the subject as a whole. On the other hand, there are the three volumes of Sandys, History of Classical Scholarship, a work encyclopaedic in scope, invaluable as a book of reference, but so circumstantial as to destroy the perspective and discourage consecutive reading. A treatise, then, which would offer in moderate compass a fairly comprehensive account of the period in question, presenting the essential facts in a lucid manner, yet keeping in view the relation of these facts to the whole, has long been a desideratum. Dr. Peck's book is intended to fill this conspicuous gap.

Believing that some knowledge of the history of classical philology is essential to students of the Classics, the author avows it as his purpose to set forth in a continuous narrative the origin and development of classical studies and "the gradual evolution which has made Classical Philology a sci-

ence". The book falls into nine broad divisions, entitled Genesis of Philological Studies in Greece, The Prae-Alexandrian Period, The Alexandrian Period, The Graeco-Roman Period, The Middle Ages, The Renaissance, The Age of Erasmus, The Period of Nationalism, and The German Influence, and a short concluding chapter on the present age, designated as The Cosmopolitan Period. The method which the author has pursued in traversing this ground is thus revealed. He has not limited himself to the biographical method alone, a distinguishing characteristic of Sandy's work, but has made use of the various methods adopted by historians of classical philology. Aiming constantly at chronological symmetry, he follows at times the annalistic method, treating the history by periods, and at times the geographic method, describing the work done by a school or a nation: or he traces the history of a subject, singling out for emphasis a representative scholar whose achievements he discusses at some length. In restricting his matter to a single volume, he has of necessity practised excision and aimed to exclude from consideration the scholars who have not contributed to the advancement of classical scholarship.

Dr. Peck interprets the term Classical Philology in the broadest possible sense as "the history of the whole intellectual development that springs from classical antiquity, and of the growth of those studies and sciences that have interpreted and thrown light upon the intellectual history of Greece and Rome".

A brief abstract of any chapter will illustrate Dr. Peck's method. Take, for instance, his account of the Graeco-Roman period (130-191). He begins by sketching the rise and development of Roman literature, and its indebtedness to Hellenic influence, reserving Ennius and Plautus for extended treatment because of their literary innovations. The subsequent course of Latin poetry is then traced genetically down through the Silver Age. To his account of Roman prose he devotes only a few paragraphs, altogether inadequate, laying stress on the romance and the novel. There follows a consideration of philological studies among the Romans, in which the importance of Marcus Terentius Varro is duly emphasized. Some attention is then paid to such subjects as the Graeco-Roman educational system, descriptive geography, literary criticism as represented by Horace and Quintilian, and the chapter closes with a brief mention of post-Augustan literature and an outline of grammatical studies through Isidore.

This chapter exhibits the good qualities as well as the shortcomings which mark Dr. Peck's presentation of his theme. It is thoroughly readable and contains some suggestive comparisons and illuminating remarks. It suffers, on the other hand, from faults of both omission and commission.

In a field so vast as the history of classical studies, embracing a period of twenty-seven centuries, there is bound to be diversity of opinion as to the subjects and scholars that should be noticed in a one-volume history. Yet there are matters which demand some notice because of their relative importance. Though our specimen chapter is entitled The Graeco-Roman Period, the Greeks receive scant attention. Nothing is said of Greek literary criticism, the new Sophistic, Lucian, or Christian scholarship. To some of these topics at least might have been assigned a part of the inordinate space allotted to Ennius and Plautus. Again, in the chapter on The Middle Ages, the complete failure to discuss the important part played by Platonism and Aristotelianism, together with the translations of Aristotle, is, to say the least, strange. Scholasticism, too, is a subject not without interest to the students of the Classics and deserves more than the meagre notice of a few lines. Realism and Nominalism are named only to be dismissed without even a definition, and the relation of men like Johannes Scotus, Abélard, John of Salisbury, Thomas Aquinas, and William of Ockham to the age in which each lived should have been clearly indicated. In the chapter on the Renaissance some notice might have been taken of the Academies of Florence, Naples, and Rome. In view of the author's own statement in the preface (page viii) that "it seemed best to mention the names of only such scholars as have helped on this evolution <i. e. of Classical Philology> by adding something to the sum of human knowledge", why should the poet Thomas Gray, scholar as he was, to name but one example, be mentioned (371), or why devote a page to Samuel Parr and relegate August Boeckh to a brief footnote? In short, there is apparent an unevenness of treatment which results too frequently in the misplacement of emphasis.

A similar unevenness in other directions is noticeable in the manner of expression characteristic of the book. In a manifest desire to avoid fullness of details and make his narrative interesting, the author at times allows the treatment of his subject to become vague and evasive. Thus, on page 251 it is said that "Five of them <i. e. the Byzantine historians> have considerable value. These are Zonaras, Nicetas, Nicephorus, Chalcondylas, and Procopius. The first four of these give a continuous history of the Byzantine empire from the beginning down to the year 1470. Procopius is noted as a collector of scandalous stories", etc., and again on page 255 one reads, "Following Suidas came Joannes Tzetzes, who was also a very voluminous writer", etc. In neither case is any attempt made to distinguish the age in which these men lived. In fact, the lack of uniformity in the use of dates tends to confuse the reader. When they are most needed, they are apt to be absent (see 281). A single date

appended to a scholar's name may stand for his *floruit* or the year of his birth (as on 185). In the chapter devoted to the life and influence of Erasmus it is inexplicable that the dates of his birth and death are omitted.

Annoying as is this lack of uniformity and concreteness, it is of minor importance compared with the errors and the loose statements in which the book abounds. There are many errors of fact which a book such as this, which lays claim to scholarship, should not possess. The statement (365) that Bentley "corresponded with such continental scholars as his illustrious contemporary, F. A. Wolf", can hardly be accepted as a truth, for Wolf was not born until seventeen years after the death of the English scholar. Hence the date 1739, assigned to Wolf in the chronological tables (393)—there is no indication of what this year represents—should be changed to at least 1759, the year of his birth (so again on 404). On page 385 we read that Charles the Bald "placed the most noted philosopher of the early Middle Ages, John the Scot (or Duns Scotus)" at the head of the school. The identification of two men separated by a period of over four hundred years is unfortunate. Indeed, chronology is not a subject in which the author seems proficient.

Apart, however, from such inaccuracies as these are numerous statements so carelessly expressed as to convey a false impression. Thus, the author says (226) that "his <Alcuin's> schools sent out teachers into the far North, so that even Ireland became an important home of learning, with schools and abbeys and monasteries of great repute". On the contrary such institutions were in existence in Ireland considerably before the times of this great educator. Again on page 175 one reads that "the most interesting of such <i. e. Itineraria> now in existence is the so-called *tabula* Peutingeria, preserved in Vienna. Its date is about 250 A. D.", etc. This *tabula* is a thirteenth century copy of a map of the third century A. D.

A similar carelessness in the matter of references to books is evident here and there, as in the omission of the author's name or of the title, where both are needed. Examples of faulty English meet the reader's eye at times, and the number of misspellings and errors of every sort transcends any ordinary measure.

The book is provided with bibliographical references at the bottom of pages and at the end of chapters, as well as with a bibliographical index and a general index. Of the two indices, the former, which lists the authors alphabetically, is an indiscriminate selection of heterogeneous works, marred by misprints and errors. For example, to Gilbert Murray is ascribed A Handbook of Greek Archaeology, and Haigh and Voigt appear as Haight and Voight. One misses in this list such names as

Manitius, Gröber, Rohde, Poole, Gaspary, Christ, Schanz, Ebert. H. O. Taylor (not H. C.) should have been credited with *The Classical History of the Middle Ages* as well as with *The Mediaeval Mind*. Care should have been exercised in indicating the revised editions of some works and in excluding inferior and obsolete publications. As for the General Index, it may be said that its value is diminished by reason of the many omissions.

Before Dr. Peck's book can be recommended to students of the Classics, it must be thoroughly revised:

C. N. JACKSON.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Teachers of preparatory Latin who wish to exact from their pupils a large amount of written drill in paradigms may find the students' labor in writing and their own in correcting exercises considerably reduced by such a device as the Latin Verb Blanks and Latin Declension Blanks, published by Gaylord Brothers of Syracuse, N. Y. These blanks are put up in large pads from which each blank can be detached as used. A tabular form is furnished for the paradigm, with spaces also for the various stems, English derivatives, etc. A teacher burdened with over-large classes, and undisturbed by the apprehension that the youthful mind would distinguish the present subjunctive passive as 'the thing in the upper right hand corner of the page', might welcome such a labor saving invention.

GRACE H. GOODALE.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

#### THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY

The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity held its fifth meeting of the year at the Fort Pitt Hotel, on March 16, in conjunction with the newly-formed Association of Secondary Schools of the Upper Ohio Valley, it having been decided to have one joint meeting a year (as a result no classical section will be formed by the new organization). The Classical Association scored a triumph in having a larger number (67) present than any of the nine sections formed by the new Association. This was particularly gratifying because the address of Superintendent Heeter at the opening session on Humanizing the High School was largely unfriendly to Latin and Greek. Mr. Hench of the University School, Pittsburgh, gave a talk on A Classical Excursion in Pittsburgh, in which he mentioned points of interest to the classical student, ranging from the Court House with its Latin inscriptions to the policeman's badge. Miss Mary L. Breene, of the Pittsburgh High School, read a paper on Recent Achievements in Standardization of Secondary Latin Work, in which she called attention to the important work of Professor Lodge and Mr. Byrne,

etc., and especially to that of the Latin teachers in Pittsburgh Schools in adapting Mr. Byrne's suggestions to the text-book in use. Professor H. F. Allen, of Washington and Jefferson College, followed with a paper on Recent Notable Finds of Greek MSS., in which he summarized the discoveries made in Egypt and pointed out their value. The President then opened a discussion on Pronunciation and the Marking of Vowels in Latin. The importance of carefully distinguishing the quality of long and short vowels was pointed out, and the deficiencies of grammars and beginning books in this respect were noted. The marking of vowels seemed helpful to some extent in gaining correct pronunciation.

B. L. ULLMAN, President.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.

#### THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

The Classical Club of Philadelphia held its 101st regular meeting at the University Club Friday evening, March 8.

About thirty members were in attendance. The paper of the evening was presented by Professor A. L. Wheeler of Bryn Mawr College, on the topic, *The Supposed Genesis of the Roman Satura as a Literary Term*.

The speaker argued that there is no evidence for the development of this term at a late date, but that in all probability it was the technical term employed at the time of the earlier Roman writers.

R. G. KENT, President.

#### THE NEW YORK LATIN CLUB

With great pleasure the Officers of The New York Latin Club announce that Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University and Lady Murray will lunch with the Club on April 27 (the date on the luncheon tickets is wrong) at The Gregorian, 35th Street, near Herald Square, New York City, and that Professor Murray has consented to speak.

President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, whom the club had expected to be present on that occasion, writes that she deeply regrets that important official duties will call her elsewhere. She congratulates the Club on the prospect of having Professor Murray at the meeting, as she considers him the most interesting classical lecturer she has ever heard. The Club also regrets that she cannot keep her engagement with it this time, but hopes that she may speak at some future meeting.

Those who wish tickets for this luncheon are requested to communicate with Dr. William F. Tibbetts, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### A CORRECTION

On page 156, column 1, line 31, read "*Vis* (§ 122) is an i-stem", etc.